22. (New) A method according to claim 21, wherein said mammal is human.

23. (New) A method according to claim 21, wherein said vector is a eukaryotic expression vector.

24. (New) A method according to claim 21, wherein said vector is a viral based vector.

25. (New) A method according to claim 24, wherein said viral based vector is a hybrid viral vector.

26. (New) A method according to claim 24, wherein said viral based vector comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of adenovirus; retrovirus; adeno associated virus; herpes virus; lenti virus, and baculovirus.

27. (New) A method according to claim 21, wherein said tumor promoter comprises at least one promoter selected from the group consisting of TRP-1; HER2; HER3; ERBB2; ERBB3; CEA; MUC1; α-fetoprotein; Rous sarcoma virus long terminal repeat; cytomegalovirus promoter; murine leukemia long terminal repeat; simian virus 40 early and late promoters; herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase promoter; prostate specific antigen promoter (PSA); zilin gene promoter; pancreatic amylase promoter; tyrosinase related peptide promoter, and tumor rejection antigen precursor promoters.

28. (New) A method according to claim 27, wherein said promoter is a hybrid promoter comprising at least effective parts of at least two tumor cell specific promoters.

29. (New) A method according to claim 21, wherein said P450 gene is of mammalian origin.

30. (New) A method according to claim 29, wherein said P450 gene is of human origin.

31. (New) A method according to claim 30, wherein said human P450 gene is selected from the group consisting of CYP1A2; CYP2E1, and CYP3A4.

32. (New) A method according to claim 29, wherein said P450 gene is of rodent origin.

33. (New) A method according to claim 32, wherein said P450 gene is selected from the group consisting of rodent CYP1A2; rodent CYP2E1, and rodent CYP3A4.

34. (New) A method according to claim 21, wherein said tumor cell is a cancer cell of a cancer selected from the group consisting of breast; pancreatic; ovarian; cervical; lung; hepatic; renal; testicular; prostate gastrointestinal; glioma; melanoma; bladder; lymphoma; leukemia; epithelial, mesothelial, and retinal cancers.

35. (New) A vector capable of transfecting at least one tumor cell, wherein said vector includes at least one P450 gene, or an effective part thereof, the expression of which is controlled by a promoter sequence, or an effective part thereof; said vector showing substantially tumor cell specific expression.

36. (New) A composition of matter comprising acetaminophen in combination with a vector as defined in claim 35.

37. (New) A method of treating cancer comprising:

i) administering to a mammal an effective amount of at least one vector, capable of transfecting at least one tumor cell, wherein said vector includes at least one P450 gene, or the effective part thereof, the expression of which is controlled by a promoter sequence, or the effective part thereof, which shows substantially tumor cell specific expression;

ii) administering an effective amount of at least one agent capable of modulating the amount of glutathione in said mammal; and

iii) administering a therapeutically effective amount of acetaminophen.

38. (New) A method according to claim 37, wherein said agent is at least one substance selected from the group consisting of methionine and acetylcysteine.

39. (New) A medicament for treating cancer comprising in combination a vector as defined in claim 35, and a therapeutically effective amount of acetaminophen.

40. (New) A kit for treating cancer comprising a vector as defined in Claim 35; acetaminophen; and, optionally, an excipient, carrier or diluent.

In the Abstract:

Please insert the Abstract found on the accompanying sheet.